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AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATIONIn the Specification

Please substitute the following amended paragraph(s) and/or section(s) (deleted matter is shown by strikethrough and added matter is shown by underlining):

Please replace the paragraph at page 10, line 16 to page 11, line 2 with the following:

The electrically insulating substrate may be paper or a film forming polymer such as polyester (e.g., polyethylene terephthalate or polyethylene naphthalate), polyimide, polysulfone, polypropylene, nylon, polyester, polycarbonate, polyvinyl resin, polyvinyl fluoride, polystyrene and the like. Specific examples of polymers for supporting substrates included, for example, polyethersulfone (~~Stabar~~STABAR<sup>TM</sup> S-100, available from ICI), polyvinyl fluoride (~~Tedlar~~TEDLAR<sup>®</sup>, available from E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company), polybisphenol-A polycarbonate (~~Makrofol~~MAKROFOL<sup>TM</sup>, available from Mobay Chemical Company) and amorphous polyethylene terephthalate (~~Melinar~~MELINAR<sup>TM</sup>, available from ICI Americas, Inc.). The electrically conductive materials may be graphite, dispersed carbon black, iodine, conductive polymers such as polypyrroles and ~~Calgon~~CALGON<sup>®</sup> conductive polymer 261 (commercially available from Calgon Corporation, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.), metals such as aluminum, titanium, chromium, brass, gold, copper, palladium, nickel, or stainless steel, or metal oxide such as tin oxide or indium oxide. In embodiments of particular interest, the electrically conductive material is aluminum. Generally, the photoconductor substrate has a thickness adequate to provide the required mechanical stability. For example, flexible web substrates generally have a thickness from about 0.01 to about 1 mm, while drum substrates generally have a thickness from about 0.5 mm to about 2 mm.

Please replace the paragraph at page 11, lines 3-24 with the following:

The charge generating compound is a material that is capable of absorbing light to generate charge carriers, such as a dye or pigment. Non-limiting examples of suitable charge

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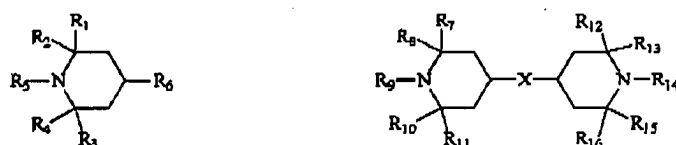
generating compounds include, for example, metal-free phthalocyanines (e.g., ELA 8034 metal-free phthalocyanine available from H.W. Sands, Inc. or Sanyo Color Works, Ltd., CGM-X01), metal phthalocyanines such as titanium phthalocyanine, copper phthalocyanine, oxytitanium phthalocyanine (also referred to as titanyl oxyphthalocyanine, and including any crystalline phase or mixtures of crystalline phases that can act as a charge generating compound), hydroxygallium phthalocyanine, squarylium dyes and pigments, hydroxy-substituted squarylium pigments, perylimides, polynuclear quinones available from Allied Chemical Corporation under the tradename ~~Indefast~~INDOFAST<sup>®</sup> Double Scarlet, ~~Indefast~~INDOFAST<sup>®</sup> Violet Lake B, ~~Indefast~~INDOFAST<sup>®</sup> Brilliant Scarlet and ~~Indefast~~INDOFAST<sup>®</sup> Orange, quinacridones available from DuPont under the tradename ~~Monastral~~MONASTRAL<sup>™</sup> Red, ~~Monastral~~MONASTRAL<sup>™</sup> Violet and ~~Monastral~~MONASTRAL<sup>™</sup> Red Y, naphthalene 1,4,5,8-tetracarboxylic acid derived pigments including the perinones, tetrabenzoporphyrins and tetranaphthaloporphyrins, indigo- and thioindigo dyes, benzothioxanthene-derivatives, perylene 3,4,9,10-tetracarboxylic acid derived pigments, polyazo-pigments including bisazo-, trisazo- and tetrakisazo-pigments, polymethine dyes, dyes containing quinazoline groups, tertiary amines, amorphous selenium, selenium alloys such as selenium-tellurium, selenium-tellurium-arsenic and selenium-arsenic, cadmium sulphoselenide, cadmium selenide, cadmium sulphide, and mixtures thereof. For some embodiments, the charge generating compound comprises oxytitanium phthalocyanine (e.g., any phase thereof), hydroxygallium phthalocyanine or a combination thereof.

Please replace the paragraph at page 12, line 16 to page 13, line 4 with the following:

Non-limiting examples of suitable light stabilizer include, for example, hindered trialkylamines such as ~~Tinuvin~~TINUVIN<sup>™</sup> 144 and ~~Tinuvin~~TINUVIN<sup>™</sup> 292 (from Ciba Specialty Chemicals, Terrytown, NY), hindered alkoxydialkylamines such as ~~Tinuvin~~TINUVIN<sup>™</sup> 123 (from Ciba Specialty Chemicals), benzotriazoles such as ~~Tinuvin~~TINUVIN<sup>™</sup> 328, ~~Tinuvin~~TINUVIN<sup>™</sup> 900 and ~~Tinuvin~~TINUVIN<sup>™</sup> 928 (from Ciba Specialty Chemicals), benzophenones such as ~~Sanduvor~~SANDUVOR<sup>™</sup> 3041 (from Clariant

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Corp., Charlotte, N.C.), nickel compounds such as ~~Arbestab~~ ARBESTAB<sup>TM</sup> (from Robinson Brothers Ltd, West Midlands, Great Britain), salicylates, cyanocinnamates, benzylidene malonates, benzoates, oxanilides such as ~~Sanduvor~~ SANDUVOR<sup>TM</sup> VSU (from Clariant Corp., Charlotte, N.C.), triazines such as ~~Cyagard~~ CYAGARD<sup>TM</sup> UV-1164 (from Cytec Industries Inc., N.J.), polymeric sterically hindered amines such as ~~Lucem~~ LUCHEM<sup>TM</sup> (from Atochem North America, Buffalo, NY). In some embodiments, the light stabilizer is selected from the group consisting of hindered trialkylamines having the following formula:



where R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>8</sub>, R<sub>10</sub>, R<sub>11</sub>, R<sub>12</sub>, R<sub>13</sub>, R<sub>14</sub>, R<sub>15</sub> are, independently, hydrogen, alkyl group, or ester, or ether group; and R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>9</sub>, and R<sub>14</sub> are, independently, alkyl group; and X is a linking group selected from the group consisting of -O-CO-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-CO-O- where m is between 2 to 20.

Please replace the paragraph at page 25, lines 11-24 with the following:

Each sample was corona charged positively up to a surface potential U and illuminated with 2 ns long nitrogen laser light pulse. The hole mobility  $\mu$  was determined as described in Kalade et al., "Investigation of charge carrier transfer in electrophotographic layers of chalcogenide glasses," Proceeding IPCS 1994: The Physics and Chemistry of Imaging Systems, Rochester, NY, pp. 747-752, incorporated herein by reference. The hole mobility measurement was ~~repeated with~~ repeated with changes to the charging regime to charge the sample to different U values, which corresponded to different electric field strength inside the layer E. This dependence on electric field strength was approximated by the formula

$$\mu = \mu_0 e^{\alpha \sqrt{E}}$$

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Here  $E$  is electric field strength,  $\mu_0$  is the zero field mobility and  $\alpha$  is Pool-Frenkel parameter. The mobility characterizing parameters  $\mu_0$  and  $\alpha$  values as well as the mobility value at the  $6.4 \times 10^5$  V/cm field strength as determined from these measurements are given in Table 1.

Please replace the paragraph in the Summary of Invention section at page 3, lines 28-29 with the following:

In a fourth aspect, the invention features a charge transport material having the general formula above. In some embodiments of interest, X of the general formula above is a linking group having the formula  $-(CH_2)_2-$ . In other embodiments of interest, the vinyl ether group V of the general formula above is  $-O-CH=CH_2$ .